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PRINCESS OF WALES

SARASVATĪ-BIJAVADA TEXTS

No. 37.

EDITED BY GOPĪNĀTHA KAVIRĀJA

THE

UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

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OR

SĀMAGĀNĀM CHANDAH



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Printed by Jai Krishna Das Gupta

At the Vidya Vilas Press, Gopal Mandir Lane,

Benares City.

1931

उपनिदानसूत्रम्

अथवा

सामगानां छन्दः

1

THE

UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

OR

SĀMAGĀNĀM CHANDAḤ

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION ETC.

By

MANGAL DEVA SHASTRI

M. A., D. PHIL. (OXON.)

Librarian

Government Sanskrit Library Sarasvatī Bhavana, Benares.

INTRODUCTION

I. HOW I CAME TO EDIT THE WORK.

It was in the beginning of 1930 that I, for the first time, examined in detail a MS. (hereafter called B1) of the Upanidana-sutra in the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares. The examination revealed that it contained a work which was of considerable importance for the Vedic metre in general and especially for the metres of the Sama-veda. at once made up my mind to bring out a critical edition of the work. But the paucity of the manuscript material seemed to offer a great difficulty. Up to that time there was no indication that there was any other MS. of the same work in our Library. None of our Manuscript Catalogues mentioned any other MS. of this name. A reference to the catalogues of other manuscript libraries proved equally discouraging, as I did not come across this name anywhere in those catalogues. Under these circumstances I most reluctantly gave up the idea of its edition for the time being. Only one MS. did not appear to be enough for the purpose of its critical edition.

Fortunately only a few days after, I happened to read through the Yajuh-sarvānukramanī with the commentary of Deva Yājnika. In this commentary I noticed a great many Sūtras on metre quoted from a work called Chandogapariśiṣṭa. On examination, to my great but at the same time pleasant surprise, I found that the Sūtras were quotations from our Upanidānasūtra which was called here Chandogapariśiṣṭa. It led me to re-examine the alove-mentioned sources with a

view to find out whether they referred to any MS. of the work by the name Chandogaparisista or by any other name which had any connection with it through sense or sound. The result of this re-examination was very encouraging. I found the work mentioned in several manuscript catalogues under different names such as छुन्द:, सामगानां छुन्द:, छुन्द:परिशिष्ट. The details in this respect will be found below.

The fact that this work is, a few times, mentioned in the "Annual Catalogues of Sanskrit MSS. Existing in Oudh" (see III. 6 and XIII. 28) led me to guess that there might be at least one more MS. of the work in our Library also. I began to examine our catalogues, along with the bundles of MSS., most patiently. After a most careful search, of bundles after bundles, lasting for many days, one fine morning, to my great pleasure, I came across one MS. (called hereafter B²) of a work called Chandal which on examination turned out to be identical with the Upanidāna-sūtra. Having thus secured two MSS. of the work I at once set myself to the preparation of its critical edition.

II. THE MS. MATERIAL.

This edition is based on the above-mentioned two manuscripts (B¹ and B²) belonging to the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares. It is worth while to describe them here in detail.

 B^1 .—The first MS., called B^1 by myself, begins on rolio 1° and ends on rol. 8°. There are on an average 10 lines in a page and 21 letters in a line. The size of the rols. is $7 \cdot 7'' \times 4 \cdot 1''$ inches.

It begins thus:--(अं) ॐ नम सांमवेदाय नमः। अथात-

रछंदसां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामो । गायव्युष्णिगनुष्टुय् वृहती पंकिस्तिः ष्टुव्जगतीति सप्तार्णाणयेकाच्चरपदादीनि चतुरच्चराधिकानि प्रतिछंदसं गायव्यादीनाम् · · · · ·

It ends thus:—(sic) यथा छुंदोभिराछुंना देवान्मत्स्यानिवो-दके नह्यपश्यत्पुरा मृत्युरमृतत्वं गतो गताः । छुंदोविदेव विस्तु धर्म-तस्तद्गुणाश्रितः । छुंद । सामेति सालोक्यममृतत्वं च गछुतीत्याह गाग्यों गार्ग्यः ॥ ८ ॥ इति उपनिदानं समाप्तं ॥ श्री संवत १६७५ वर्षे आश्वनवुदे २ गुरे त्र० शीवदाससुत त्र० मांभां (१ ०१ डां) ण्ल्यखितं यदि शुद्धं शु.

On the title-page is written probably by a later

hand: (sie)

उपनिदान ८ पत्राणि ८ तत्रः केशवजीसृत् रतनजीनी पोधी सही॥ गीरधरजी श्रभुजी पाठनार्थं॥ त्राठ (name illegible) ने भाग श्रावा

Another hand, probably of our own Library, has written on the same page: ७० उपनिदानसूत्रम्

After the colophon, given above, a later hand has written one line which is not quite distinct. It mentions त्रिपाठि देशव and संवत् १६९३ (?).

The whole work is divided into eight sections or chapters. The ending of the chapters is indicated only by the number, in figure, of the particular chapter; for example, the end of the first chapter is shown only by the number ॥ १॥ painted red. The end of chapter VIII is indicated similarly by ॥ < ॥ after इत्याह गाग्यों गाग्ये: (see the ending of the MS. given above).

The text of the Sutras, as is evident from a few lines of the beginning given above, is given continuously with *sandhi* and without any break. Nor are they numbered in any way. Even the four

stanzas at the end are not numbered, though every half-stanza is followed either by one or two strokes like 1 or 11.

guntar is often used in the MS.

 B^2 .—The second MS., colled B^2 by myself, begins on fol. 1^b and ends on fol. 7^c. There are on an average 10 lines in a page and 25 letters in a line. The size of the fols. is 8° $4'' \times 4^* 2''$ inches.

It begins thus:--(sic) श्रोन्नमः सामवेदाय नमः॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः॥श्रोम्॥ श्रथातश्लंदसां विचयं व्यास्यास्यामो 'गायञ्यु-चित्तगतुष्टुव् बृहती पङ्किष्टुब्जगतीति सप्तार्णाये 'काचरपदादीनि चतुरचराधिकानि प्रतिस्तृंदसं गायञ्यादीनामुस्कृतिरवसानं सुंदसा-मार्षं स्वीकिकं च'.....

It ends thus:—(sic) यथा छुंदोभिराछुंनां' देवान्मत्स्या-निवोदके ॥ नहाऽपश्यत्पुरा मृत्पु'रमृतत्वं' ततो गताः ॥ ३ ॥ छुंदो-विदेव विप्रस्तु' धर्मातस्त दुगुणाऽश्रितः ॥ छुंदसामेति सालोक्य'ममृ-तत्वं च गछुतीत्याह भगवान् गाग्यों गाग्योः ॥ १० ॥ ४ ॥

रित छंदः समाप्तः॥ संवत् १७१४ वर्षे म्राद्रवदि १० लिखितं व्या० जनासुतव्या० खोखलासुत व्या० गोकलसुत व्या० गदाधरेण लिखितं॥ श्रीरस्तु ॥ कल्याणमस्तु ॥परोपकारार्थं च ॥ श्री ॥

This MS. wholly agrees with B¹ in its division of the chapters and in the manner of indicating their ending, with the only exception that the ending of chapter VIII is shown here by || < || just before, and not after, the last four stanzas. The significance of || १० || after गाउँ गाउँदः, as shown above, is not quite clear.

Like B¹ it also gives the text of the Sūtras continuously and does not number them. But the MS. differs from B¹ in this respect that the scribe, or more likely a later reader, of the MS. made an attempt to divide the text of the Sūtras by strokes like | written

above the lines, as will be evident from the beginning and ending given already. The division of the text of the Sūtras shown by such strokes in the MS. does not always coincide with that adopted by myself in the printed text, and to my mind is, in many cases, quite arbitrary. A few examples will make this clear; e. g., the Sūtras 4 and 5 given on page 1 of the printed text are shown as only one Sūtra in this MS. So is the case with Sūtras 7 and 8 (page 1) of the printed text. The first two Sūtras given on page 2 of my text are similarly shown as forming only one Sūtra in the MS. This is enough to show the arbitrary nature of this division of B².

Both B¹ and B² write the real anusvâra (as in जुन्दांसि) as 7 and 4 respectivly after the preceding syllable.

L=LAHORE MS.

Through the courtesy of my friend Prof. Kailash Nath Bhatnagar, of the Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, I had the advantage of collating a few folios (i. e., fols. 1, 3, 5) of a photo-copy, in his possession, of a third MS, also, which is referred to in the footnotes by L. He happened to visit Benares in July 1930 and brought these 3 folios with himself in order to show them to me, for which I am grateful to him. I regret I do not remember any details regarding the original MS, of the photo-copy. But it would appear from the foot-notes that the MS, generally agrees with our own MSS.

111. METHOD FOLLOWED IN THE PRESENT EDITION.

As already hinted, the division of the Sūtras, as

given in this edition is not based on any traditional evidence. Though I have derived some help (by way of hints) in this respect from B², I have really depended in this respect on my own judgement. In arriving at my conclusions, of course, I took some help from a comparative study of such works as the Rgveda prātišākhya, Pingala-sūtra and the Yajuḥsarvānukramaṇī. Under these circumstances, there is some likelihood of my division of the Sūtras being incorrect in some cases. It is mainly owing to this likelihood that I have refrained from numbering the Sūtras.

As pointed out above, the MSS. show the ending of the chapters only by means of their numbers. Here also I have departed from the traditional evidence in so far that, instead of the mere numbers, I have added colophons, e. g. xia numiscalar, at the end of each chapter. The word Adhyāya, assigned to these chapters, is also mine and has no traditional basis, as far as my information goes. The stanza

ब्राह्मणाचारिडमश्चैय पिङ्गळाच्च महात्मनः । निदानादुक्थशास्त्राच्च छुन्दसां झानमुद्धृतम् ॥

on page 23 as well as the fact that the work is divided into eight chapters led me to use the word Adhyāya for them on the analogy of the Pingalasūtra, which also consists of eight Adhyāyas. As regards the last four stanzas, I have excluded them, on the evidence of B², from chapter VIII. They are clearly of a sort of an appendix.

References for the Vedic quotations given in the work have been shown in the foot-notes. Besides,

I have also given references to some parallel passages in other works on metre.

IV. NAME AND NATURE OF THE WORK.

As already indicated, the work is named differently in different Manuscript Catalogues. For example, in the "Second Report of Operations in Search of Sanskrit MSS, in the Bombay Circle" by P. Peterson the same work (called Upanidanam in the colophon) is described on p. 113 (sec also p. 185), under the name छन्दे विचय; and on p. 180 it is called सामगानां छन्दः: ef. also p. 383 of Aufrecht's Catalogue of the Oxford MSS., 1864. On p. 28 of the "Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. Existing in Oudh", XIII, it is simply called छन्दः. On pages 33 and 257 of Stein's Catalogue of Jammu MSS, the work is called झुन्दःपरिशिष्ट. For other references and details in this respect sec Catalogus Catalogorum, Parts I and II. Besides, it has already been pointed out that the commentary of Deva Yājňika on the Yajuli-sarvānukramanī refers to the same work by the name छुन्दोगपरिशिष्ट several times, see pp. 7, 327. Even our MSS, name it differently.

It being so, it was a question as to which name should be given to the work in this edition. Any of the abovementioned names apparently would have done equally. But I prefer to adopt the present name, firstly, because it is more significant than the others inasmuch it readily signifies the nature of the work that it is, like the Nidāna-sūtra, connected with the Sāmaveda. It also shows the dependence of this work on the Nidāna-sūtra, which is clearly stated in the stanza: आह्मणाचाण्डिनस्चेव etc. quoted above. Moreover, the

MS. B¹ which calls it Upanidāna is the oldest, as far as I know, of all the dated MSS. of the work.

Though B¹ calls it merely Upanidāna, I have named it Upanidāna-sūtra because it is really in the Sūtra style.

As regards the nature of the work, it is obviously of the same type as the Anukramanī literature of the other Vedas. Like the Revedic Chandonukramanī of S'aunaka, it also aims at giving an Anukramanī of the metres of the Sāmaveda-samhitā, with the only difference that like the Sarvānukramanīs of Kātyāyana it also gives, in the first three chapters, a general outline of the Vedic metres and that chapter VIII is also of a general character.

V. CONTENTS AND SCOPE OF THE WORK,

As already stated, the first three chapters of the Upanidana-sutra are of a general character. The first chapter gives the names of the seven Ārṣa metres, describes their nature and details their varieties.

The second chapter deals with the defective and Aticchandas metres, and describes the method of determining the real nature of doubtful metres and other allied matter.

The third chapter deals with the Daiva, Āsura and Prājāpatya metres on the one hand, and those of Yajuh, Sāman and Rg on the other.

Chapters IV to VII form the nucleus of the book and deal with the metres of the Samaveda-samhitā in detail as follows:—

Chapters IV and V* give the Anukramani of the

^{*} There is one doubtful point on p. 12, line I. While the whole chapter deals with metres of the stanzas occurring in the

metres of the Purvarcika. Chapter VI gives that of the Āraņya-kāṇḍa † and the Mahānāmnyārcika ‡.

Chapter VII deals with the metres of the Uttarārcika. It must be pointed out here that the method of treatment adopted in this chapter is rather different from that followed in the preceding chapters. While the preceding chapters give metres of the stanzas of the Pūrvārcika etc. exhaustively in detail, this chapter deals only with exceptional cases; ep. in this connection, त्वचे प्रास्वेवच्चित्राः प्रत्येवच्याः सर्वेत्रान्यत्र प्रहणात् (p. 17, lines 2-3). By the way, it also points out the eases of Vikāras (!=irregular metres).

Chapter VIII deals with the colours and deities of the various metres. This is followed by four stanzas describing the sources of the work and eulogizing the science of metre.

VI. THE DATE AND AUTHORSHIP OF THE WORK.

It is very difficult to assign even a general date to the composition of the Upanidāna-sūtra. The fact that the work is of the same nature as the Anukramanīs of the other Vedas, and is written in the Sūtra style, the tone of its concluding stanzas as well as of the first Sūtra, all this indicates that it must belong to a considerable antiquity. But in spite of all this, it is

Pūrvāreika, it is not clear why the stanza आदित्येसिन्द्र: सगण: (अ०४।११२३) is quoted here. In the printed texts of the Sāmaveda it occurs only in the Uttarāreika.

[†] Cp. Sāmaveda-samhitā with the Comm. of Sayana ('Bib. Ind.), Vol. II, pp. 243-365.

 $[\]ddagger$ Cp. Sāyana's Comm. on the Sāmaveda (Bib. Ind.). Vol. II, pp. 366 — 386.

strange that the work does not seem to have been referred to by any very old author. Even Sāyaṇa does not refer to it, though he points out metres of stanzas in his Sāmaveda-bhāṣya*.

The only work where, so far, I have found the work referred to, and that too very extensively, is the commentary of Deva Yājnika on the Yajuh sarvānukramani. Unfortunately we do not definitely know the date of even Deva Yājñika. There is no doubt that Deva Yājnika lived after Sāyana. He quotes Mādhavācārya many times in his commentary on the Yajuh-sarvānukramaņī as well as in that on the Kātyāyana-śrauta-sūtra. A comparison of these references shows clearly that this Mādhavācārya is identical with Sāyana. For instance, the references to Mādhavācārva on pp. 510 and 733 of Weber's edition (Berlin, 1859) the Kātyāyana-śrauta-sūtra can be verified respectively from pp. 217 and 337 of Weber's edition (Berlin, 1859) of the S'atapatha-brāhmana.

It is thus clear that Deva Yājnika is later than Sāvana.

As regards the lower limit we can fix it from a MS. of his commentary on the Yajuh-sarvā-nukramanī existing in the Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares. The MS. belongs to the recently acquired Mahīdāsa (?=Mahīdhara) Collection. It was transcribed at Kāśī in Sanvat 1619 and was purchased by Mahīdāsa in Sanvat 1631 †.

^{*} I have not so far compared the metres as given by Sāyana with the metres as given in this work, and so cannot say whether he is, in any way, even indebted to this work.

[†] For another MS, of the same work, dated Samva* 1602, see p. 194 of the Catalogue of the Poona MSS, 1916.

Deva Yājňika must have lived at least about 50 years before this. It is I'kely therefore that the Upanidānasūtra which is quoted as an authority by Deva Yājňika existed even before Sāyaṇa. If so, the question still remains why Sāyaṇa did not utilize it. *

As regards the authorship, really we do not know any thing. It is not clear whether the concluding words: इत्याह भगवान् गार्थों गार्थों have reference only to the last few stanzas or to the whole work. In the latter case it can only mean that the work was composed by one belonging to the school of Gargya; because Gargyat himself who is older than Yāska cannot have composed this work which, on its own admission, is partly derived from Pingala who is later than Yāska.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to express my thanks to the learned editor of the Princess of Wales Sarasvatī-Bhavana Texts for the inclusion of this work in that series, and to my friend Pandita Nārāyaṇa S'āstrī Khiste, Sahityāchārya, Assistant Librarian, Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares, for his ready cooperation in the search of the MSS, of the work.

Sarasvati Bhavana,
Benares.
May 5, 1931.

^{*} I have not yet examined the question as to which of the Sakhās of the Sāmaveda the Upanidāna-sūtra belongs to. The determination of this question may explain why Sayana, if he is posterior to the work, does not refer to it.

[†] Cp. Indische Studien, Vol. VIII, p. 93.

उपनिदानसूत्रस्य विषयानुक्रमणी

	Ã٥	पङ्कयः			
प्रथमोऽध्यायः	प्रथमोऽध्यायः				
छुन्दोविषयकसामान्यविचारः	१	8 –१०			
गायःयधिकारः	8-5	$\begin{cases} 2^{\xi-2}, \\ 2 \end{cases}$			
उष्णिगधिकारः	૨	२-६			
श्चनुष्टुवधिकारः	3.5	3-0			
बृह त्यधिका रः	२-३	{ १०−१८, { १ − ३			
पादविशेषाणां गायत्रत्रैष्टुभजागता इति संज्ञाः	3	8-9			
विराट्छन्दः	**	६–११			
पङ्गयधिकारः	<i>3-8</i>	{ १२−१८, { १−४			
त्रिष्टुब्द्रगत्यधिकारः	8	rd-65			
द्वितीयोऽध्यायः					
विशेषावस्थासु च्छन्दसा शङ्कमती, निचृत् , भुरिक् , विराट् , स्वराट् , पिपीलिकमध्या,					
यवमध्येति च संज्ञाः	લ્	5-5			
न्यूनच्छ्न्दसां पूरणप्रकारः	"	8-53			
छन्द्रसां पादाः	**	१४-१५			
श्रतिच्छुन्द्रांसि	५ह	६ १६ - १७ १-२			
उक्तादीनि पञ्चादी छन्दांसि	ξ	३-४			
सांशयिकानां छन्दसामवघारणप्रकारः	11	4-8			
द्विपदाया एकपदायाश्चाधिकारः	,,	१०-१=			
तृ तीयोऽध्यायः					
देवादीनां यजुरादीनां च च्छन्दांसि	9	१–१९			

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

पूर्वाचिकच्छन्द्सामनुक	- मर्खी	c	?-{3	
11	31	Q	?-१3	
77	"	१०	8-30	
	पश्चमोऽध्यायः			
पूर्वाचिकच्छन्दसामनुक	मणी	१२	१-१३	
66	55	१२	१-१२	
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	षष्टोऽध्यायः			
त्रारगयकागडस्य च्छन्द	सामनुकमणी	१४	१-१३	
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महानाम्न्याचिकच्छन्दां।	सि	13	७ –१३	
55	55	१६	१− ⊏	
सप्तमोऽध्यायः				
उत्तराचिकच्छन्दसां (प्रसङ्गेन तहत-				
विकाराणां च) विच		१७	१-१३	
"	21	१८	१–१२	
1,7	"	१९	१–१४	
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अष्टमोऽध्यायः				
छुन्द्सां वर्णाः		૨ ૧	१- १४	
छन्दर्सा देवताः		२१ २२	१५-१६, १-१२	
ब्रन्थोपसंहा रः		२३	१ १५७	

ABBREVIATIONS

पूं⇔ः युत्री चि तः	οf	the	Sāmaveda	-samhitā
ग्रा॰=ग्रारायकार्ख	55	8	19	,,
महानाम्न्यः = महानाम्न्य				27
उ॰=उत्तराचिक of the	e sa	me i	Samhitā	

AUTHORITIES MENTIONED IN THE UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

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नााग्डनः	•••	•••	39	11
12	•••	* • ?	,,	18
इच्छन्ति	•••	***	4	7
एकेषाम्	•••	***	8	11
••	•••		10	2
त्राह्म ण्म्	•••	•••	,,	11
एके वाम्	•••	•••	17	13
4*	•••	•••	13	11
55	•••	•••	**	14
**	•••	• • •	15	13
••	•••	•••	20	3
त्राह्म एम्	•••	•••	,,	6
तागिइन् ब्राह्मण्-	•••	•••	28	1
पिङ्गल-	***	•••	; ;	2
निदान <i>·</i>	•••	•••	,,	3
उक्थशास्त्र-	•••	•••	**	3
गार्ग्यः	•••	•••	,,	17

CORRECTIONS.

(With the exception of a few corrections which are necessitated by misprints, a majority of these are the result of a further critical study of the text.)

Page	Line	Correct reading	Incorrect reading
1	5	वृहती पङ्किस्	बृहतीपङ्किस्
1	16	द्विगुणा	द्विगुणाः
91	17	चतुर्गुणा	चतुर्गुणाः
	(Both	B^1 and B^2 read this	word euphonically
e	ombined	l with the following wor	:d as चतुर्गुणादितस्.)
10	5	विराट्छन्दः	विराट् छन्दः
11	8-10	पदपङ्किरम्ने तबचे ति । श्राविर्मर्था १ इति पुरउष्णिक् दिएटा भवन्ति ।	ो पदपङ्किः । to
		श्राविर्मर्या ^९ ९ इति पुरउष्णिक्	। } भवन्ति ।
		द्विपदा भवन्ति ।	J
12	10	इन्द्रा ^{९६} येति ^{२०}	इन्द्राये ^{१६} ति ^{२०}
,,	20	(१६) पू०	(१६)
11	53	$\mathrm{B}^{\mathtt{l}}$. पू॰ ५।२।२।८	B1.
13	18	(8) do	(\mathfrak{z})
19	22	(१२) पृ०	(१२)
4.	2:3	(१५) पू०	(१ ५)
14	11	इन्द्र उयेष्ठमि ^{९५} ति ।	इन्द्र ज्येष्ट्रमि १५ति
	•	(i. e., read this as a	
		separate Sūtra.)	
15	4	त्रिष्टुब्वा ^३ वृत्तितः	त्रिष्टुवा [°] वृत्तितः
,,	19.2	3 add 'Cp.' before महा	नाम्न्यः in all the
		references.	

Page	Liue	Correct reading	Incorrect reading
16		पुरीवपदानि ^१	पुरीषपदानि [ु]
33	7	सर्व- ^२	सर्व- १
91	10	(१) Cp , महानाम्न्यः ^१ °. (२) सर्वे B^1 .	} (१) सर्वे B¹.
17	2-3	तृचर्चे to प्रह्णात् shou	ald be read as one
	•	Sūtra.	
,,	4	विशोविश	विशो चिश
,,	7	मत्स्यपायि ते मह इति	should be read as a
•		separate Sūtra.	
18	21	(१७)	(89)
19	9	वा ^६ वृत्तितः	वा ^६ वृत्तितः
20	2-4	सिद्धा विष्टारपङ्कयश्च।	्रे सिद्धा to
		त्रन्त्या ^१ स्वराट्।	े जगती
		एकेषां ज्योतिषमती जगती।)
23	17	इत्याह् र	इत्याह
11	18	समाप्तम् ⁸	समाप्तम्
37	20	(3) B^2 adds भगवान्. (8) इति छुन्दः	! (३) इति छन्दः ∫

उपानिदानसूत्रम्।

ओं नमः। सामवेदाय नमः।

अथातश्छन्दसां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामः । गायत्रयुष्णिगनुष्टुब्बृहतीपङ्क्तिस्त्रिष्टुव्जग-तीति सप्तार्षाणि ।

एकाचरपदादीनि चतुरचराधिकानि प्रति-च्छन्दसम् ।

> गायत्रयादीनामुत्कृतिरवसानम् । छन्दसामार्षं लौकिकं च । चतुर्विशत्यद्भरा गायत्री । चतुःशतमुत्कृतिः । चतुष्पाच्चेद् गायत्री षडचरैः । त्रिपात्पादिनचृत्संज्ञिका* सप्ताद्भरैः । श्रष्टसप्तषद्भिः प्रतिष्ठा । षट् सप्ताष्टी च वर्ष्वमाना ।

⁽ १)-संज्ञका- ${f B}^2$ ${f L}$, -सांज्ञका ${f B}^1$.

त्रयोऽष्टकाः स्वभावस्तु । उष्णिगष्टाचरी द्वादशश्च । स चेन्मध्ये ककुब् भवति। स पुरस्तात्पुरउष्णिक । स एवोपरिष्टात्परउष्णिक् । चतुष्पाच्चेत्सप्ताचरैः । अनुष्टुप् चत्वारोऽष्टकाः । त्रिपदाप्यष्टाचरो दादशौ च। तां ज्योतिष्मतीमिति पञ्चालाः। बृहती त्रयोऽष्टाचरा द्वाद**शर**च । स चेनुतीयः पथ्या भवति। सिद्धेत्यपरे । दितीयेन * न्यङ्कुसारिणी। स्कन्धोग्रीवी वा । उरोबृहती यास्कः । प्रथमकल्पेनोपरिष्टादुबृहती । विपरीता पुरस्ताद्बृहती । अथापि दशात्तरावष्टात्तरी च।

⁽ १) द्वितीयेनं B^1 B^2 $\mathrm{L}.$

नवकैर्वा चतुर्भिः। द्वादशाचरास्त्रयः सतोबृहती । महाबृहतीत्येके। अष्टाचरैकादशदादशानां पादग्रहणे गाय-त्रत्रैष्ट्रभजागता इति पादसंज्ञाः । त्रयस्त्रेष्टुभा विराट् इन्दः । दशाच्रिनयतैर्वा चतुर्भः। त्रिभिर्वा । जागतगायत्राभ्यां च विराडेव । सैव विष्टारपङ्किः। द्रिपदा ताएिडनः। क्रमेण जागतौ गायत्रौ च प्रस्तारपङ्किः। विपरीतास्तारा । जागतौ चेन्मध्ये विष्टारपङ्किः। **ब्राद्यान्त्ययोस्तयोः संस्तारा** । सतःपङ्क्तिर्विमिश्रपादा । सैव च सिद्धा। विष्टारपङ्किस्ताएिडनः ।

⁽१)-संज्ञा B¹.

पश्चकैश्रतुर्भर चरपङ्किः ।
कचिद् द्वाभ्यां वा ।
पदपङ्किस्त्रिभिश्रतुष्कषट्काभ्याम् ।
गायत्रैः पश्चभिः पथ्या ।
ताभ्यां त्रिष्टुब्जगत्यौ चतुष्पदे ।
षट्पदापि जगती ।
गायत्रैरेव पश्चपदामिष त्रिष्टुभिमच्छिन्त ।
चतुर्भिर्गायत्रैर्जागतेन च तथा जगती ।
त्रिभिर्गायत्रैर्जागताभ्यां च ।

गायत्रश्चेदेकस्त्रिष्टुब्जगत्योरनुष्टुभि चादि-मध्यावसानगतः पुरस्तान्मध्यउपरिष्टाज्ज्यातिष्म-त्यो ज्योतिष्मत्यः ।

इति प्रथमोऽध्यायः।

सर्व'च्छन्दःस्वेकेन पत्राचरेण शङ्कुमती भवति । अथैकात्तरहीना निचृत्। एकाधिका भुरिक्। द्र्युना विराट् । द्रचिका स्वराट्। अल्पीयो भध्या त्रिपात् पिपीलिकमध्या। भूयोमध्या यवमध्येति । यवाभ्यां यकारवकारविकर्षेण न्यृनानि च्छ-न्दांसि पूरयेत् । नांशब्देन च नदंववर्जम । पदप्रकृत्या च। त्वंशब्दे न्यूनत्वे तुशब्दः पूरणः । एकदित्रिचतुःपञ्चपदानि च्छन्दांसि भवन्ति। भयो वा । अर्थातिच्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । अतिजगती शक्यंतिशक्यंष्टिरत्यष्टिर्धं तिर-

⁽१) सर्वं B^1 . (२) श्रल्पीय- B^1 . (३) तु- B^2 L. (५) शब्द- B^2 L.

तिष्टतिः कृतिः प्रकृतिराकृतिर्विकृतिः संकृतिरिमकृति-रुत्कृतिरिति ।

पत्रादौ चोक्तात्युक्तमध्ये प्रतिष्ठा सुप्रतिष्ठेत्य-निर्दिष्टानिः ।

सांशयिकानां छन्दसां द्विपदाया ऊद्ध्वं च-तुर्भागः पादसंज्ञा।

देवतादितो वृत्तितः।

स्थानानि'।

पादैर्वा छन्दः।

अथ द्विपदा ।

अध्टाचराभ्यां गायत्री।

नवाचराभ्यां सा स्वराट्।

दशाचराभ्यां विराट्छन्दः।

एकादशाचराभ्यां त्रिष्टुप्।

द्वादशाचराभ्यां जगती ।

एतैरेवैकपदा व्याख्याता।

बृहतीनां तु दशात्तराभ्यामष्टात्तराभ्यां च वि-चारा पङ्क्तिवत्पङ्क्तिवत्।

इति द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽१) Cp. Indische Studien, VIII, pp. 113, 283, and Ṣadguru-śiṣya's Vedārthadīpikā (ed. by Macdonell) p. 76. (२) Cp. Nidāna-sūtra I, 6.

देवासुरप्रजापतीनां यज्ञःसामर्चिं च्छन्दांसि भवन्ति। दैव्येकाचरा गायत्री। पञ्चदशासुराणम् । प्रजापतेरष्टौ । षड् द्वादशाष्टादश चेतरेषां क्रमशः। अथ प्रतिच्छन्दोऽत्तरविवृद्धिः । देवयजुषोरेकैकेन। तथा हानिरसुराणाम् । प्रजापतेश्चतुर्भिर्विवृद्धिः । द्धाभ्यां साम्नाम । ऋचां त्रिभिः । ताविमी द्रौ त्रिवगों छन्दसाम् । श्राद्यस्य तु त्रयं त्रयं समेत्यार्घः । परस्य ब्राह्मयः। ऋचां च द्विगुणाः । यजुषां च चतुर्गुणाः। ञ्रादितस्त्रितययुक्ता ऋग्यजुषां च सनाम्नयौ । प्राजापत्या च षोडशभिः षोडशभिः । इति तृतीयोऽध्यायः

⁽१) यज्ञःसामर्चा च Deva Yājňika's Comm. on S'ukla-yajuḥ sarvānukramaṇī (ed. Benares) p. 4. (२) सनाम्नो B¹.

अथ निर्देशो भवति ।

श्रम श्रा याहि वीतय[ः] इति गायत्रां तिस्रं दशत्यः ।

त्वममे यज्ञानामि'ति पिपीलिकमध्या शङ्-कुमती गायत्री ।

प्रेष्ठं वो 'ऽमिं व' इति विराड्गायत्री।
यज्ञायज्ञे 'ति बृहत्यस्तिसः।
आ जहोते 'ति त्रिष्टुभो" द्वे।
चित्र इमं स्तोमिम 'ति जगत्यौ।
आग्नं नर' इति विराट्छन्दः।
प्रभूर्जयन्तं 'र प्रहोता' रएयोरि' ति चैकेषाम्।
आग्नं आोजिष्ठमि 'रत्यनुष्टुभो' दे।
पुरु त्वे 'दि परउष्णिक्।

⁽१) पू० ११११११. (१) पू० ११११११२. (१) पू० ११११११६. (१) पू० १११११११. (१) पू० ११२१२१११. (१) पू० ११२१२११९. (११) पू० ११२१३१२. (११) पू० ११२१३१६. (११) पू० ११२१३१६. (११) पू० ११२१३१९. (११) पू० ११२१३१९. (११) पू० ११२१३११.

⁽१4) શ્રનુષ્ટુમો B^2 . (१६) પૂર્ રાશાશાસ્ત્ર

प्र मंहिष्ठाये 'ति ककुप्।
यद् वा' इति परउष्णिक्।
तद् वो गाये 'ति गायत्रं द्वादश।
सोमानां गौर्घयती 'ति विराङ्गायत्री।
उप नो हरिभिः सुतिम 'ति निचृद्वायत्री।
पान्तम् 'गेकानुष्दुप्।
इदं ह्यन्वोजसे 'ति वर्ष्ठमाना गायत्री।
सदा ' कदे 'ति भुरिग्गायत्री।
इदं विष्णु 'रेन्द्र पृत्तु ' निचृद् गायत्री '
अभि त्वा शूरे 'ति बृहत्योऽष्टी।
अभि त्वा शूरे 'ति बृहत्योऽष्टी।

विराड्बृहती।

(१) पू॰ राशशार.	(२) पू० राशश्राद.
(३) पूर्वशश्वाशः	(૪) પૂ૦ રા શાધાધ.
(५) पू० राराश५.	(६) पू० राशाहः
(७) पृ० रारारार.	(८) पू० २।२।३।१.
(९) पू० रारापा९.	(१०) पू० ३।१।१।३.
(११) पू० ३।१।४।६.	(१२) पू० ३।१।३।९.
(१3) पू \circ $3 $ $8 $ 8 $ $ 8 $ $ 8 $ $ 9 $ $ 0 omitted in B^2 .	(१४) सदा to निचृद् गायत्रा
(१५) पू० ३।१।५।१.	(१६) पू० ३।२।३।३.
5 TH.	

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यो रा(?+जा) विराड्बृहती । वास्तोष्पत इत्येकेषामनुष्टुबा पूरणाद् बृ-हती भवति ।

श्रसावि देविम दित श्रेष्टुभं तिस्रो दशत्यः ।
प्र वो मह इति विराट् छन्दः ।
चक्रं यदस्याप्स्वा निषत्तिम ति च ।
यजामह इति वृत्तितो जगती ।
गायन्ती त्यनुष्टुभिस्तिसः ।
श्रा नो वयोवयःशयि ति कृर्म्यनुष्टुप् ।
विश्वाः पृतना इति जगती ।
प्रथमामितजगतीिमिति हि ब्राह्मणम् ।
उमे यदिन्द्र रोदसी इति षट्पदािप जगती ।
इन्द्र सुतेष्व दिस्तुष्णि हो है ।
पिवा सोमिम दित विराट्छन्दः ।
श्रभातृब्य इति ककुभः ककुभः ।

इति चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ॥

(१) पू० ३।२।४।१. (२) पू० ३।२।४।३.
(३)-भा B². (४) पू० ४।१।३।१.
(५) पू० ४।१।४।६. (६) पू० ४।१।४।९.
(७) पू० ४।१।५।३. (८) पू० ४।२।४।१.
(११) पू० ४।२।४।१. (१२) पू० ४।२।४।१.
(१३) उच्लिहो B². (१४) पू० ५।१।१।८.

अथ पङ्क्तयः ।

स्वादोरित्थे 'ति पथ्या द्धे ।

आग्निं न' स्वन्निभिर्' भद्रं नो अपि वातये 'त्यास्तारपङ्की ।

न तमंह इत्युपिरष्टाद्बृहती।
परि प्र धन्वे त्यवरपङ्क्तयः।
पर्यूष्व तु हि त्वे ति पिपीलिकमध्ये श्रनुष्टुभौ पदपङ्क्तिः।

असे तमद्ये'त्याविर्मर्याः इति पुरउष्णिग्द्रिप-दा भवन्ति ।

विश्वतः ११ सदा १२ याह्य १३ ग्ने त्वन्न १४ उषा । श्रप स्वे १९मा नु किम १६ति विष्टारपङ्क्यः । विराज एकेषाम् ।

(१) पु० ५।१।३।१.	$($ २ $)$ श्रक्तिं नः B^{1} .
(३) पू० पाशक्षारः	(४) पू० दाशाक्षः
(५) प्० ।५।१।४।८.	(६) पू० ५।१।५।१.
(७) पू० ५।१।५।२.	(८) पु० पाशपा६.
(९) पू० ५।१।५।८.	. (१०) पू० दाशदाद.
(११) पू० दाराशहर	(१२) पु० ५।२।१।६.
(१३) पू० पाराशांक.	(१४) પૂ૦ પારારાર.
(१५) पू० पाराराप.	(१६) पूट ५।२।२।६.

इमा नु कमा दित्यैरिन्दः सगण इति ज्यो-तिष्मत्यौ वा त्रिष्टुभौ ।

एष ब्रह्मा य ऋत्विय^१ इत्यचेति^३ विश्वस्य^१ विश्वस्य^१ विश्वस्य^१ इति गायत्री ।

भगो न चित्र^९ इति त्रिपदासुरी गायत्री ।

इन्द्रो विश्वस्ये त्येकपदा गायत्री ।

ब्रह्माण इन्द्रम^९ नव^{१९} स्ते^{११} शं पद्मु^{१९} प प्रचेऽ^{११} -

र्चन्तिः प्रव इन्द्राः या वाजम्ः र्जा मित्रः इति त्रिष्टुभः। शं पदंः जगती वा वृत्तितः । प्रव इन्द्रायेः तिः भुरिक्स्वराजौ ।

त्रिकद्रकेष्ठे शन्द्र याह्य भित्यं देवं भितव तय-

त्रर्यः मित्येता अष्टयः।

(१) पू० दाराराह. (२) उ० धारारदाइ. (३) पू० प्राशाश्य. (४) पू० ५।२।२।१. (५) પૂરુ ધારારાષ્ઠ. (६) पू० दारारा७. (७) पू० ५।२।२।३. (८) यू० पाराराह०. (ह) पू० दाराश्व. (१०)-ब-omitted in B1. (११) पू० ५।३।१।४. (१२) पू० पाराशप. (१३) पु० दाराशट. (१४) पू० ५।२।१।९. (१५) प्० ५।२।१।२०. (१६) धारासाट. (१७) पू० दारारार. (१८) पू० दाराशद. (१६) पू० पाराशा१०; (२०)-ित omitted in B1. (२१) पू० दाशश्रह. (२२) पू० ५।२।३।३. (२३) पू० धाराहाट. (२४) पूर धाराइ।१०.

श्रस्तु श्रीषड'या रुचा'ग्निं होतारमि'त्यत्यष्टयः। श्रयं सहस्रं र तिमन्दं भ वो मह भ इत्यतिजगती। उचा ते जातमंधस" इति गायत्रं चतस्रो दशत्यः। पुनानः सोम धारये ति बृहती । प्र तु इवे 'ति त्रिष्टुभो '' द्वे । पुरोजिती''त्यनुष्टुप् । **आ हर्यताये"ति बृहती भवति ।** श्रभि प्रियाणी^{११}ति जगती । इन्द्रमच्छेत्यु १४ विणक पवस्व मधुमत्तम १९ इति ककुप्। स सन्वे^{१६} एकेषां यवमध्या गायत्री । ककुप प्रगाथशब्दात् । य उस्रिया" इति विष्टारपङ्किः । सतःपङ्क्तिरेकेषामेकेषाम् । इति पश्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

(२) पू० ५।२।३।७. (१) पू० दाराहाद. (३) पूर्व दाशाश्वरः (५) पू० पाराइाधः (७) पूर्व पाराधारः (ફ) પૂ૦ બારારાદ્રાદ (८) पू० दाशाइ।१. (९) पू० हाशक्षाश (१०) त्रिष्टुभौ B^2 . (११) पू० हाराशाह. (१२) दाराश्र. (१३) ए० ६।२।२।१. (१५) हाराधार-(१४) पूर्व हाराहार. (१७) पु० द्वाराष्ट्राट. (१६) पु० दाराष्ठाप.

अथ रहस्ये छन्दांसि । अनिर्दिष्टेषु त्रैष्टुभं सर्वत्र ।

गायत्रयः ।

यस्येदं स न इन्द्रायै ना विश्वानि त्वमेतिद न्द्र इद्धयों रिन्द्र वाजेषु नियत्वान्वा-योऽ रिनमीडेऽ रन् आयूंषी ति चा समापनात्।

अथानुष्टुभो भवन्ति ।

यज्ञायथा'' मिय वर्च'' आ प्रागात्' सहस्रशी-र्षा' इति सप्तर्चः संमील्येषु चोत्तरा ।

अथ बृहती।

इन्द्र ज्येष्ठमि^{१६}ति वसन्त^{१६} इति विराङ्बृहती । त्विममा श्रोषधीरि^{१७}ति विराट्छन्दः । भ्राजन्ती^{१६}ति पङ्क्तिः ।

(१) স্লা**০ থা**ই. (২) স্লা**০**থাও.

(३) आ० १।८. (४) आ० २।१.

(৭) স্থা০ ২।ই. (২) স্থা০ ২।৪. (৩) স্থা০ ২।ই. (২) স্থা০ ২।৪.

(৩) য়া০ ২।६. (८) য়া০ ३।৪. (९) য়া০ ५।१. (१०) বা∙(१)]

(९) স্থা০ ५।१. (१०) वा $ig(?) {
m B}^{
m T}$. (११) স্থা০ ২।৩. (१२) স্থা০ ২।१.

(१३) মা০ ২৷৩. (१४) স্লা০ ৷**৪**৷২.

(१६) आ० शह. (१६) आ० धर. (१६) आ० शह. (१६) आ० धर.

(१७) त्रा० ३।३. (१=) ब्रा० ४।१.

अथ जगत्यः।

श्ररूरुवत् भन्नस्य विश्वे देवा यशो मा । मन्ये वामि ति ज्योतिष्मती जगती । विश्वे देवा इति त्रिष्टुबा वृत्तितः । विश्राडि त्यंशकौर्जगती । इमं वृषणमि ति चैकपदा ।

्र द्विपदा महानाम्न्यः । शविष्ठ विज्ञिन्नी^{११}शे ही^{११}ति च ।

त्रिपदा गायत्रयः सर्वत्रानादेशे शङ्कुमत्यो भवन्ति ।

श्राभिष्ट् वमे^{१२} वा हि राक्रो^{१३} यो मंहिष्ठ^{१४} ईशे हि राकः^{१५} पूर्वस्य यत्ते^{१६} वशी हीति^{१७} विदा राय^{१८} इन्द्रं धनस्ये^{१९}ति विष्टारपङ्क्तयो विराज एकेषाम् ।

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(१) आ० २।२. (२) आ० ३।८.
(३) आ० ३।९. (४) आ० ३।१०.
(५) आ० ४।८. (६) आ० ३।९.
(७) त्रिष्टुवा-В¹. (८) आ० ५।२.
(९) आ० १।६. (१०) Ср. महानाम्न्यः३.
(११) महानाम्न्यः६. (१६) महानाम्न्यः २.
(१३) महानाम्न्यः६. (१६) महानाम्न्यः५.
(१५) महानाम्न्यः६. (१६) महानाम्न्यः८.
(१७) महानाम्न्यः८. (०००, ००, Vedic Concordance).
(१८) महानाम्न्यः४. (१९) महानाम्न्यः७.
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स्तोत्रीया ग्रहणाद् वा त्रयोदशपदे पूर्वे चतु-र्दशपदोत्तमा।

विच्छन्दःस्वचरपरिमाणाः संकृतिप्रभृत्युर्ध्वं विज्ञेयाः।

पुरीषपदानि पञ्च पञ्चात्तराणि । गायत्री पदपङ्क्तिर्वा भवति । अनिश्चयो वा छन्दसः शकरीणां सर्व^१च्छन्दो महत्वान्महत्वात् ।

इति षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

अथोत्तरासु विकारा भवन्ति । तुचर्चे पूर्वास्वेवर्जू त्तराः प्रत्येतव्याः । सर्वत्रान्यत्र प्रहणात्। यथा पान्तं ' पुरोजिती' विशो विश' श्रा त्वा रथमि दयनुष्टुमां गायत्रयोऽधिष्ठिताः। यज्ञायथा श्चान्त्या बृहती तथानुष्टुभौ पूर्वी। मत्स्यपायि ते मह^६ इति प्रत्यस्मा" इति चान्त्या। विश्वाः पृतना इत्यतिजगती । उपरिष्टाद् बृहती। अधा^१ हीन्द्रा^{११}मीषां^{११} कङ्काः सुपर्णां^{१३} वि रचो १४ मर्माणी १५ त्येतासु च विकाराः । बृहतीषु च सर्वासु । यथा पुनान "स्त्वामिद्धय" भि सोमा "परी-

⁽१) उ० १।२।१।२. (३) उ० ७।२।१२।१. (२) उ० १।१।१२।१. (३) उ० ७।२।१२।१. (४) उ० ६।२।१६।१. यजाया- B^1 . (६) उ० ६।२।२०।१. (७) उ० ६।३।२।१. (८) इति omitted in B^1 . (२) उ० ३।१।१४।१. (१०) आवधा (for अधा) B^1 . (११) उ० १।१।२३।१. (१२) उ० ९।३।५।१. (१३) उ० ९।३।६।१. (१४) उ० १।१।९।१. (१५) उ० २।२।९।१. (१८) उ० २।२।९।१. सो (for सोमा-) B^2 .

तोषिः वएमहानि त्येतासु।

दुहान ऊधः स त्वं नश्चित्र तरत्समुद्रं नृनं पुनानो बट् सूर्ये त्येवं षट्पञ्चाशत्।

ककुबुष्णिचु चैवन्न सर्वासु ।

यथा पवस्व मधुमत्तमो वयमु त्वामपूर्व्य प्र मंहिष्ठाये दशसु ।

स सुन्वायां^{११} चेमं मे वरुण श्रुधी हवमि^१'ति पि-पीलिकमध्या^{१३} विराड्गायत्री ।

नदं व श्रोदतीनामिंशति चुद्रपदोष्णिक्। युञ्जन्ति हरीं इत्यं नुष्टुप्। इन्द्र जुषस्वे "ति स्वराडनुष्टुप्। प्रत्नं पीयूषं ' त्वे सोम प्रथमा' इत्येतीं '

⁽१) उ० पाराहराह. (२) उ० पाहापाह.

⁽३) उ० राष्ट्रायार. (४) उ० राशाहरार.

⁽६) उ० राराषार. (६) उ० पाराश्रार.

⁽ ७) उ० ९।१।२।२. सूर्यस्ये B1. (८) उ० १।१।१६।१.

⁽२) उ० १११२२११. (१०) उ० २।२।१७।१.

⁽११) Cp. उ० ४।१।१८।१. (१२) उ० ७।३।६।१.

⁽ १३) But op. Rgveda-Prātiśākhya XVI, 27.

⁽१४) उ० । हारायार. (१५) उ० शारायदात्र.

⁽१६) हरीत्य \cdot B^2 . (३७) उ० ३।१।२२।१.

⁽१८) उ० अश्विश. (१९) उ० अश्विश.

⁽ २०) सोमेत्येतौ B^2 ,

तृचौ सतोबृहत्यः ।

ञ्चा यः पुरं^१ श्रुधी हवं विपिपानस्ये¹ति त्रिपदा विराजः ।

> सुमन्मा वस्वी रन्ती सुनरी ति चैकपदा । तृचिवकारश्च ।

यत्र बाणा यो नः स्वोऽरण इति प-ङ्क्ती (? = कि)पथ्ये।

> यो जागारा भिर्जागारे ति तिष्टुब्जगत्यो । श्राग्निजागारेति तिष्टुब् वा वित्तिः । इन्द्रस्य बाहु इति स्वराट् तिष्टुप् । स्वस्ति न इति विराट् तिष्टुप् । संकन्दनेने ति च देवताधिकारात् । श्रामे तव श्रवो वय इति पड्ऋचं पङ्क्तयः। श्राद्ये विष्टारे ।

तृतीयाचतुर्थीपञ्चम्यः सतःपङ्क्तयः ।
सिद्धा विष्टारपङ्क्तयश्चान्त्याः ।
स्वराडेकेषाम् ।
ज्योतिष्मती जगती ।
समूहत्वादृचां च द्रवणात्तद् द्रुतगमनात्समुद्रच्छन्द इति हि बाह्यणम् ।
प्रो ष्वस्मा इति शक्वर्यः शक्वर्यः ।

इति सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽१) · पंक्तयो वाश्वांत्या B1.

⁽ २) द्रवणास्य B^{1} , द्रवणास्त- B^{2} .

⁽³⁾ हि omitted in B1. (8) उ० ९१११८।१.

अथ च्छन्दसां वर्णाः ।

शुक्का गायत्रयः।

सारङ्गा उष्णिहः।

विशङ्गरूपिएयः ककुभः।

कृष्णा अनुष्टुभः।

बृहत्यो रोहिताः।

नीलाः पङ्क्तयः।

त्रिष्टुभः सुवर्णाः ।

गौरा जगत्यः।

नकुला एकपदाः।

द्धिपदा बभ्रवः।

पृश्नयो विराजः।

अतो यान्यन्यानि च्छन्दांसि श्यावानि भ-

वन्ति ॥

अथ देवताः'।

अग्निर्गायत्रयाः।

⁽१) Cp. पिङ्गलच्छन्दःसूत्र ३।६५, ऋग्वेदप्रातिशाख्य १७।१३–१=

⁽२) Cp. ग्रुक्लयज्ञःसर्वानुकमस्त्र, श्र० ४ ; ऋग्वेदप्रातिशाख्य १७। ६-१२; पिङ्गलच्छन्दःसूत्र ३।६२-६३; बृहद्देवता ८।१०५—१०६.

सवितोष्णिकककुभोः। **अनुष्टुभां** सोमः । बृहत्या बृहस्पतिः। पङ्क्तीनां मित्रावरुणौ। वसवो वा। त्रिष्टुभामिन्द्रः । वैश्वदेवो जगत्याः। श्रादित्यानां विराजः । अथ प्राजापत्यान्यतिच्छन्दांसि । वायव्यानि विच्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । दिपदाः पुरुषदेवताः । बाह्म्य एकपदा इति।

इत्यष्टमोऽध्यायः ।

ब्राह्मणात्ताएिडनश्चैव पिङ्गलाच महात्मनः। निदानादुक्थशास्त्राच **छन्दसां ज्ञानमुद्धृतम् ॥** १ ॥ यस्माच च्छादिता देवा-श्छन्दोभिर्मृत्युभीरवः। छन्दसां तेन च्छन्दस्त्वं ल्यायते वेदवादिभिः॥ २॥ यथा छन्दोभिराच्छन्नान् देवान्मत्स्यानिवोदके। नहापश्यत्पुरा मृत्यु-रमृतत्वं ततो गताः ॥ ३॥ छन्दोविदेव विप्रस्तु धर्मतस्तद्गुणाश्रितः । छन्दसामेति सालोक्य-ममृतत्वं च गच्छति ॥ ४॥ इत्याह गाग्यों गाग्यः। इत्युपनिदानं समाप्तम् ।।

⁽१) श्राङ्घना B^1 . (२) गतो B^1 .

⁽३) इति छुन्दः समाप्तः (${
m for}$ इत्युपनिदानं समाप्तम्) ${
m B}^2$.

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